OUR INJURY TO MITCHELL What to Said of Mitchell's Arrest-Sullivan' Estimate of Mitchell According to Al

The fact that Charley Mitchell took no precaution against arrest and being bound ever to keep the peace, though apprised by Sullivan's friends that arrest was intended by the authorities, is taken by many as proof that he does not intend to fight Sullivan, while others say, with a show of reason too, that as he never contemplated battling in England, the arrest and binding over was a mere form that will in no way interfere with the contest. In arranging the preliminaries for the fight the men were about even advantages are concerned. Mitchell, it is true, won the choice of ground, but as it will now of necessity have to be located away from the three kingdoms, there is but little advantage to him in that, unless he

should fix upon the place where Smith and Kilrais fought. If he should choose that ground it would be proof positive that he did not mean fight. In vivo of he fact that Mitchell mean fight is not the proof positive that he did not mean fight. In vivo of he fact that Mitchell mean fight a parring exhibitions, he will hardly back out now. He has to give Bullivan notice of the sattleground by Monday, and then if there is any crookedness it will be known. Sullivan gained a point in having his friend Join Bull (Chippy Norton) made final stakeholder, and a still more important one in having as releve Mr. J. B. Angles, a gontleman who is said not rupiloly honest. He is a stock broker by occupation, well fixed financially, and is a member of the Diskos, the Thames, the London, and many other English clubs of note, and his name was suggested by the London Sportsman, which has been very friendly to the big fellow since he has been in England.

And the best of the state of the big fellow since he has been in England.

Built for the misch has night, when Smith remarked: "I heard some men saying to-day that it was going to be a long fight. I tell you if Sullivan does not lick Mitchell quick he will set lick him at all, and no one knows that better than Sullivan himself. I tell you he has a good deal more respect for Mitchell that he lets on. I know this because he has taked to may don't have the best man he had ever met.

By the way, how foolishly Sullivan and his friends are talking about what he intends to have the himself when the saying that he clid not intend to fight fast, only the property of the say of the property of the say of the property of the proper for the Nonparell. If Dominick couldn't best in middle-weight man out of condition what hope can be have of holding his own with Sullivan? He may intend to redeem himself, and that intention may lead him into a ring, but once in it his courage will ooze out like Bob Acres s." From the lact that Dominick has not made his

in tention may lead him into a ring, but once in it his courage will coze out like Bob Acre's." From the lact that Dominick has not made his presence there known, though he has been in England for two weeks. I am inclined to think that he is there for pleasure rather than for business. His backer has an abundance of money, and is well acquainted in London and in Paris, being a member of the Junior Savage and Pelican Clubs of the former city and of the Jockey Club of gay Paree. I am told that he jeels that my disclosure of his intention to take McCaffrey to England as an "unknown" has knocked that scheme in the head, and he will hardly attempt it now. It may be that he is awaiting the result of the Bullivan-Mitchell affair before taking any decisive step, but, as I said before, he has plenty of money, can afford to give Dominick a good time abroad, and that will probably be what he will have, unless, perhapa, some of the English fighters may force him into a battle. In that event, he will have my best wishes.

The feather-weight battle between Johnny Havlin and Jack Farrell was the greatest over fought in America between men of their weight. Farrell is a wonderful fighter for a small number of rounds, but he can't go a distance. Havlin is as game as ever Sam Collyer was, and I can't give him greater praise. I never saw a man of his weight get so much punishment before in such a short time, but he stood it like a game cock. Said a good judge of boxing, after seeing him fight Farrell: "A man would get tired of licking that fellow, even if he had a policeman's ciub to thump him with."

I hear that it is highly probable that Sullivan will be asked on his return to this country to repeat the offer he made in England to stop any man in the country in six rounds. It that event the offer he made in England to stop any man in the country in six rounds. It that event he dieleves that the big fellow cannot stop him in that time, and there are many who believe thoroughly trustwerthy. What a house they will draw!

From the Troy Press.

A young lady residing in this city has re-A young lady residing in this city has reselved a letter from a former schoolmate residing in Savannah, in which the visit of President
and Mrs. Cleveland is described. We have
been permitted to make this quotation:

"The President and Mrs. Cleveland spent an
hour in Savannah on Wednesday last, and a
haughty dame from New York, who acts as if
she had no opinion of the South, was so much
impressed with the style in which the Presidential party was received, that she told some
one that it was one of the most beautiful sights
she had ever seen, and a welcome belitting
royalty.

one that it was one of the most beautiful sights she had ever seen, and a welcome belitting royalty.

"They (the President and his wife) were in a landau drawn by four white horses and escortised by a handsome detactment of the Georgis Hussars, the finest cavalry company of the South, composed of the finest young men of Bavannah. They say that the Hussars uniform is the handsomest in this country with the exception of the Philadelphia city troops. One of the wittlest men in Savannah, Capt. Falligant, drove in the carriage with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. During the drive a bunch of violets was thrown into the carriage and fell in the President's lan. He handed them to Mrs. Cleveland, saying. These are for you. Frankler: no one ever gives me flowers. Capt. Falligant said. I think you have plucked the fairest flower in all the land. Mr. Cleveland rapplied, 'Yes, that is so; but I do not have to keep her in water.' And Capt. Falligant answered. 'That is not necessary, you keep her in such excellent spirits."

### A Philadelphia Lady's Devotion to Tradition in the Matter of Sauer Crout. From the Philadelphia Press.

One of Philadelphia's leading society ladies has her sauer crout made at home, just as her mother and her grandmother did, but it is quietly hinted in blue-blood circles that she makes the servant who does the 'stauring wash his feet before beginning that process, which is virily necessary to good sauer crout. In the back Pennsylvania Dutch region the ablution is disregarded, and some of the older people held that this is proper. It is a fact, however, that in one residence on West Walnut street sauer crout is made and "stamped" with the bare feet.

CRITICISING THE WAR RECORDS.

Gen, Boynton Attacks an Appendix of the Volume-Just Published Because he Thinks It is Greenly Inncentate and Misleading. WASHINGTON, March 3.-Some stir has been created by Gen. H. V. Boynton's despetch to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette denounc-ing Part 2 of Volume XX. of the Rebellion Records as containing matter "not only wholly unofficial but glaringly false." Thus far the great work entitled "The War of the Rebellion, a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," has generally been a conspicuous example of thor oughness, accuracy, impartiality, and sound judgment. On the death of Lleut.-Col. R. N. Scott, who had charge of it for many years, some anxiety was manifested by those interested in the study of the war to know whether the principles and the practice which he had established for its compilation would be faithfully carried out by his successor. A resolution was adopted by the present House of Representatives inquiring of the Secretary of War whether any changes had been made in the method prescribed for the work. Secretary Endicott and Lieut.-Col. Lazelle, the present compiler, answered that no changes had been made, ordered, or contemplated, either in the method of the work, so far as relates to the arrangement, or in the subject matter to be published; on the contrary, those instructions and requirements have been rigidly observed." This assurance was received with great satisfaction: but now comes Gen. Boynton, and charges "the first work of the new compiler"
with "introducing and falsely representing to
be official nothing more than a column clipping
from a newspaper of war times." This accusation he makes so positively and in terms so unqualified, that it ought not to be passed over.
The point spoken of relates to the Fifteenth
Pennsylvania or Anderson Cavalry. This body
was at first a single troop, recruited for special
service as a body guard to Gen. Anderson of
Fort Sumter fame; but as he soon retired from
his command in Kentucky, it served at Gen.
Buell's headquarters, and was recruited to a
full regiment. When the advance to Murfreesboro under Rosecrans was made, near the end
of 1862, most of the members of this regiment
refused to obey orders to join Rosecrans at
Nashville, on the ground that they were enlisted for headquarters duty only, and, besides,
were not properly officered, mustered, or
equipped for field service. A portion of the
regiment, however, waived all objections, and
under Major Rosengarten and Major Ward in
the great battle of Murfreesboro won high
praise for intrenidity, young Rosengarten
being killed and Ward severely wounded on
that field.

The question now at issue is as to how many
of the regiment went to the front. The main
text of the volume, which is understood to
have been completed in its present shape by
Col. Scott, devotes thirty-five pages to the Anderson Cavalry incident, with the result of
showing that rather lewer than three bundred
of them took part in the battle. The appendix,
which Gen. Boynton styles Col. Lazelle's first
effort at his new work, sets forth the names of
453 officers and men who "went to the front
and were engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro." This Gen. Boynton calls: "whitewashing over 150 mutineers" and placing them forever on the roll of honor:
It is simply a copy of a newspaper list, heading and
all, except the last clause in the second bracket, which
was printed in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the Ind.
Head of this purported newspaper leadin charges "the first work of the new compiler" with "introducing and falsely representing to

The "last clause in the second bracket" thus referred to reads as follows: "Compared with and confirmed by the official records of the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department." Anjutant-General's Office, was Department." An other mistake imputed to the appendix by Gen Boynton is that "it omits thirty-one name which are reported officially in the main part of the volume as members of the troop who wen to the front and took part in the battle:"

to the front and took part in the battle:"

As a matter of fact this article of the Philadelphia Reguirer thus transferred, beadings and all into the official history, and thus stamped as official was livelf a compilation from an article which first appeared the day before in the Philadelphia Sunday Disputch of Feb. 18.1835. Following the identical list which now appears in Col. Lazelle's appendix, it was distinctly declared in the Disputch article that "of the above, list there were only 172 men engaged in the fight, some having been detailed in the Quartermaser's and Hospital Departments." The list with this same explanation was also printed in the Daily Philadelpha News of Feb. 1d, the same day the Inquirer reproduced it. The first who went into the battle, represented those who reported to visy days to bright the list, desides the 172 who went into the battle, represented those who reported to visy days to bright the list, desides the field, and proceeds to say that all on it went to the front and were engaged in the battle of Mufreesboro.

Has a mere newspaper statement been re-

ficial and proceeds to say that all on it went to the front and were engaged in the battle of Murfreesboro.

Has a mere newspaper statement been republished as an official document? Gen. Boynton must prepare to acknowledge himself pulverized if the real official report of the names can be produced, but meanwhile he takes the field for his side of the case. First, Major Davis, who was sent by Secretary Stanton to examine the matter, reported that "some 200 of the Anderson cavairy, more or less, and all the officers," except ope left in charge of the property and camp, "obeyed the order and moved with the army. The remaining portion of the regiment refused to go," Next, on Dec. 31, while the battle was in progress, no fewer than 538 of the regiment sont a protest to Secretary Stanton against moving "until more fully officered as a regiment, according to the army regulations, and assigned to the duty for which we were enlisted." Again, on Jan. 10, 1863, a committee of five may this statement to a citizens' committee of Philadelphia sent to visit the main part of the regiment in the Mashville Workhouse, where they were confined:

About two hundred were induced to go with the officers, the others firm y adhering to their signal design.

Workhouse, where they were confined:

About two hundred were induced to go with the officers, the others firmy adhering to their strinal design of remaining until their wrones were righted, and until they were properly officered, there beam in all but seventeen commissioned officers in the regiment, including two surgeons.

In addition to those confined here, there are 101 confined in the yard of the county jail, with no covering but the blue canopy of heaven, making a total of 410 of our troop held in durance vile, leaving only about 210 in camp. The query will doubtless be asked, where are the other 350 men necessary to fill our troop to maxinum number emissied. Some are quietly sleeping the aleep of death, failon among the heroes who have sacrificed their lives for their country's honor; others are wounded or sick, and have found a temporary refuge in various hospitals, but the vast majority are missing. Why they are missing, or where they are, the future alone can disclose.

Batos's Official History of the Panneylvente.

disclose. "Bates's Official History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers" gives those estimates:

The officers with about three hundred of the menunder the leadership of Majers Rosengarten and Ward rendered prompt obedience. The remainder to the number of about six hundred, stacked arms and refused to go.

Gen. Stanley, who commanded the cavalry of Rosecrans's army, gives a like estimate, under date of Jan. 22, 1863, three weeks after the battle:

Of those nearly three hundred who followed their offi-

datte of Jan. 22, 1865, three weeks after the battle:

Of those nearly three hundred twhe followed their officers to the field. I must speak in terms of high commendation. They did their whole duty, fearlessly, faithfully; may more, with enthusiasm.

Finnily, Gen. Boynton adds many extracts from Philadelphia newspapers of that period, all giving similar estimates. A clear issue is accordingly made on this question of humbers; and while the War Records Office cannot be asked to go out of its way to answer every chance criticism, Gen. Boynton is a specialist and expert whose direct accusation cannot be ignored. If the list in dispute was made from the official report to Gen. Rosecrans," as it purports to be, the criticism the effectually crushed by simply nublishing that report; and even were the public importance of this matter less than it is, it would hardly be in human nature to reject so tempting an opportunity for official violation. The War Rescript Office. ture to reject so tempting an opportunity fo official vindication. The War Records Office accordingly has the floor.

# Victims of Triching.

SIDNEY. Ohio, March 3 .- A family named Taylor, consisting of seven persons, living seven miles west of here, are all sick from the effects of triching found in raw and rare cooked ham They had a fine lot of smoked ham, and one o the girls, in slicing it for meals, had the habit of tasting the small raw pieces which fell from of tasting the small raw pieces which fell from the knife. Others of the family scon took up the habit, and, without knowing it, a consid-erable quantity of nicely smoked raw ham was daily disposed of. They all preferred it rare done when frying. The meat was examined under a microscope, and was found to be full of triching. The meat was from apparently healthy hogs, and had been well cured.

Arrested for a Murder in War Times. VINCENNES, Ind., March 3.—Intense excite nent prevails in Shoals. Ind., over the arrest o. John G. Jones, County Commissioner, Stanfield, and James Archer, charged with the murder of Jack Ballard, a Federal soldier twenty-four years ago. Albert Qualkinbush twenty-four years ago. Albert Qualkinbush turned State's evidence. Ballard came back to this country during the war to arrest a deserter, and it is said, these men belonged to the Knights of the Goiden Circle. At a meeting of the order Bullard's murder was decided on, and it is alloged that the men arrested were implicated in the commission of the crime. Jones is out on \$1.000 bail. Stanfield and Archer are in jail, and Stone, who resides near Olney, Ill., it is said, will be arrested.

# Crowded Sine Sing Prison.

To relieve the crowded condition of Sing Sing prison fifty convicts will be sent from there to the State prison at Auburn some day this week. Sing Sing had more inmates than it could comfortably accommodate when there were only 1.350 trisoners there, but now, with its 12ac and old convicts, the bir trison is jummed. There are two convicts in many of the little coils that are supposed to hold only one, and Principal Kasper Connaughton is alread that such a condition of affairs will result in ruining the health of some of the principals. it could comfortably accommodate when there

OUR END OF THE BRIDGE. SIMON STEPENES NOVEL PLAN FOR A GRAND COMBINATION.

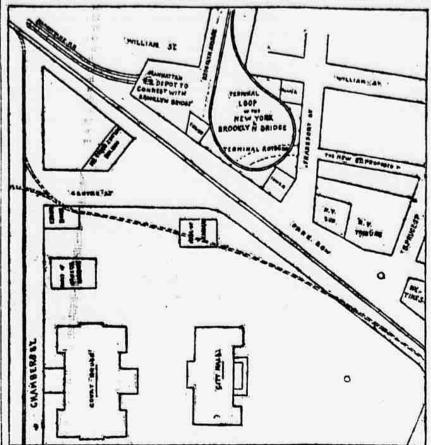
The Brooklyn Bridge, the City, and the Man-hatten Elevated to be Housed Together in a Ten-story Edifice on Park Row.

Simon Stevens of 41 Broadway has submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to the Mayor and Comptroller of the city, to the Mayor and Comptroller of Brooklyn. and to the President of the Board of Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, a plan for the erection of a new municipal building. Mr. Stevens's plan not only presents a design for the new building, but attempts to solve at the same time the problem of how to increase the terminal facilities of the bridge in connection with the opening of the proposed new street between Nassau and William streets. The accompanying illustration and diagram

perhaps, the other eight of brick, with terra cotta trimmings, fireproof, and having a façade of about 268 feet on Park row. Entrances to the bridge cars would be by broad stairways through the building from the street.

Mr. Stevens also suggests that the Manhattan Elevated Railway's present City Hall station and bridge extension over Park row to the Hall of Records should be removed, and that the triangle north of the bridge between Park row and William street should be acquired by the company for the site of a new station joined to the new municipal building, the elevated road tracks connecting with the terminal loop of the bridge tracks.

For completing the bridge terminal facilities in New York, Mr. Stevens further suggests that Park row should be widened on the westerly side by adding to it a strip to be taken from the City Hall Park, "commencing at a point on Mail street fifteen feet westerly of the sidewalk on Park row and running thence north-

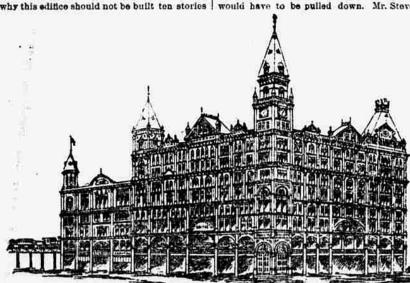


show what Mr. Stevens thinks the city had

Mr. Stevens's plan is based primarily upon the fact, as he claims, that the best engineers agree that in the near future the loop system must be adopted for the entrance and exit of the railway cars at the termini of the bridge. The loop system comprises the erection of an elevated railway track or loop at each termi nus, not less than 170 feet in diameter, around which the cars can run continuously, instead of being switched back and forth, as they are now. It is said that upon this plan trains of ten cars each can be run as readily and safely on a headway of ninety seconds as trains of three cars each can be run upon the present system at much longer intervals.

Mr. Stevens thinks that if the loop system must eventually be adopted, and ground be acquired by the bridge trustees for the erection of a structure whereon to build in a big circle the new railway track, there is no reason erly on a curve touching the southwesterly corner of the old Hall of Records, and running thence northerly to Chambers street through the centre of the engine house in

The line of the proposed extension is shown by the map. The extension would make Park row in front of the new building from fifteen to twenty feet wider than it is now. Then Mr. Stavens wants all the street railway tracks on Park row, between the Post Office and Chambers street, to be removed to the extreme westerly side of Park row and Centre street. Thus there would be no street cars running directly in front of the proposed new building, but all street cars running between the Post Office and Chatham square would be required to run up and down the westerly side of Tryon row, getting into Park row again through Chambers and Centro streets. The map shows the new course the cars would take by dotted lines. The engine house and the old Hall of Records would have to be pulled down. Mr. Stevens



high, and the upper eight stories be devoted to the offices of the new municipal building. Mr. Stevens suggests that the ground be

tween Park row. Frankfort and William streets. French's Hotel, be acquired for the proposed to condemn this land. The new street which it is proposed to open midway between Nassau and William streets, from John to Frankfort. could have an ample outlet through an areade under the rotunda of the terminal loop. The building should be built in the most sub- | to build or buy a building.

ON THE VALUE OF AN ARM.

#### The Judges Think You Wouldn't Take \$25,000 for One of Yours.

The General Term of the Supreme Court handed down a written opinion last Friday affirming the verdict of \$25,000 granted Alfred Hickinbottom against the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Railroad for the loss of an arm. Following is the passage which suggested to some imaginative hearers that the learned Judges are of the opinion that a man may be able to drive with one arm and yet find

may be able to drive with one arm and yet find the other a useful member:

"There are other elements which enter into compensation for the destruction of an arm than pain and suffering and loss of power to earn money. The great deprivation of the capacity which follows to do many things essential to the common comferts of life, preparing food to eat, dressing, lifting, carrying; the numerous uses of the arm for assistance to family or solf, for pleasure or from necessity as a means of defence, aside from the inexpressible sense of the want of that member. If the test were what any human being in full health would take for an arm, the sum named would be considered absurd."

Reckless Conduct of a Runaway Engine

St. Louis, March 3 .- A runaway engine played a brief but disastrous engagement in the Missouri Pacific yards at this place last night. The Kansas City express arrived at 6:30 P. M., and the engineer, as usual, backed the engine into the round house and left it there. An heur later, in some mysterious manner, the throttle was opened and the enguide it. There were anumber of engines in the yards and on the main tracks. The engineers were all anxious to get out of the way, but owing to the numerous switches none but owing to the numerous switches none knew which way it would come. A train was pulling up on a long switch leading to an elevator, with another engine behind it. Into this the runaway engine turned. The engineer of the first train saw the danger. He was between two fires, but, reversing his engine and whisting to the engine behind him, he started backward. A hot race of three blocks ensued, but the runaway caught the train. The two engines came together with fearful force, tearing both to pieces. The train behind continued to back at the race of forty miles an hour, and before the engineer could stop jumped the track at the elevator, wrecking the engine. The three locomotives are completely ruined, and the fact that no lives were lost appears mirraculous.

It Saved the Child, but Not the Mother. Mrs. Annie Behrman, 28 years old, of 21 Foreyth street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hos-pital after the Cœsarean operation. The child will live.

easterly side of Park row, from Spruce street down, should be widened ten feet for the convenience of foot passengers. Mr. Simon Stevens, the projector of all this.

also recommends that the sidewalks on the

is an old and well-known lawyer, who is a recognized authority on legal questions concerning the water front. He has twice been the foreman of Grand Juries which recommended the erection of a new municipal building, and he was very active at Albany last winter in urging the passage of a bill to empower the city

LEARY'S BIG SHIP BAFT.

# Another Mass of Sen-going Logs, but this Time to Navigate Itself.

James D. Leary, the builder of the big raft which was lost at sea in December last, returned on last Friday from Port Joggins, N. construction on the ways on which the raft was built. The plans of the ship were described some weeks ago in THE SUN. It is to be about 650 feet long. 100 feet longer than the raft. It will be built in the same general way as the raft, only the ends will be sharped and will be bulkheaded to rosist the action of the wayes. This ship raft will be ship riaged, with six large masts, and will need no tugs.

A large gang of men has been at work for several weeks, under the supervision of H. R. Hoberison, who built the raft, hauling the huge timbers, which are being chained together into one giant bundle. The timbers are by far the largest that have ever been shipped from Nova Scotia. The work is about half completed, and the monster will be ready to launch some time in July or August. The cost of construction will be nearly half as much again as that of the raft. will be built in the same general way as the

# The Big Storm in the Northwest,

CHICAGO, March 3. - Despatches from Northern Michigan say that all the upper peninsula railroads are blockaded. storm of Thursday and Friday was one of the most severe ever known. The snow fall was accompanied by a heavy gale. The storm reaches the entire length of Lake Superior and well down into the southern peninsula, where the roads are also reported to be badly crippled the roads are also reported to be badly crippled. Snow from alx to ten feet deep is drifted at Cheboygan. St. Ignace, and Mackinac. Several trains are stalled, and no mails have ventured through since Wednesday.

FARGO, Dak., March 3.— Reports from the West say that the storm is increasing in violence, and that the snow is drifting badly. No freight trains have been sent west from this point over the Northern Pacific road during the last two days.

ast two days.

#### Mullett Wen on a Foul. PITTSBUEGH, March 8 .- The hard-glove

fight between Mat Muliett of this city and Jack Brenuan of New York, for \$100, took place on the steamer Mayflower, at Davis Island Dam early this morning. Mullett won in the fourteenth round on a foul. Brennan had the best teenth round on a foul. Brennan had the best of it from start to finish, daneling around his opponent and landing on face and neck at will, Mullett fook his punishment gamely and stuck to his wiry young termenter, though scarcely once getting in a telling blow, except in the clinches, when he used right and left on Brennan's ribs and stomach. In the fourteenth round, while the men were clinched, Brennan butted Mullett in the face, and the referee gave the Fittsburgher the fight on a foul.

# stantial manner, the first two stories of granite. | SYMPHONIES IN GREASE.

THE SOUTH.

THE DREADFUL WEAPON WHICH RULES

A Frying Pan Rampant the Symbol of the Despetism-Why the South is Sallow, Irritable, and Lazy-A Gloomy Picture. Eusris, Fla., Feb. 29 .- The curse of the South is the frying pan. It has caused more dyspepsia than Homer's Iliad. Call it what you will, whother it be skillet, of which Alexander Stephens said every man should "tote" his own, sauce pan, stew pan, long handle or short handle, it is the same instrument of diabolism the great South over.
Show me the diet of a neighborhood and I

will tell you whether it will pay to start a drug store on the next corner.

Here in Florida, especially, does this devil of indigestion hold full sway, for here the frying pan has a firm grip on the affections of the people. It is true that fried chicken & la South has a world-wide reputation, and really it has its fascinations, and here in Florida it attains to perfection among the native cooks. In color it rivals the golden glory of our summer sun, and in flavor it is a symphony in grease; but in its delicate shades of color, its enticing differences of form, there lurketh the trouble that calleth for pepsin, the little gobiles that do

murder sleep.
In every Southern household in Florida the frying pan rules with an iron handle. In the cabins of the poorer people it is the only weapon of destructive and offensive cookery. But for those who have wealth there is no excuse. They hug the frying pan to their bosoms, content to abide in outer darkness although the light is all around them. Having eyes, they refuse to see, and their stomachs are hung with the burden of a great sorrow. Given a fine steak-sirioin, porterhouse, or round-plucked when juices are in the Florida grasses, and the two-year-old waveth its tail in triumph, broil it over a quick fire of coals, dust with pepper and

steak—sirioin, porterhouse, or round—plucked when juices are in the Florida grasses, and the two-year-old waveth its tail in triumph, broil it over a quick fire of coals, dust with pepper and salt, a pinch of butter and a squeeze of lemon, and it will lift one above the sordid cares of earth and fill his soul with kindly fancies. The "best critter" itself might die happy, knowing and appreciating the blessed destiny that awalted it.

But, alas! our Southern cook walks in the way of the fathers, and a never fully expirated outrage is the result. The steak is litest sliced to a wafer-like thinness. Then it lies upon the table, some of it perhaps daubed with flour, and the whole making a compound at which the stomach rises in revolt and the pen hesitates to describe. The frying pan is on the fire, filled to a third its depth with lard, drippings, rameid bacen fat, or some other form of abomination. Into this the thin slivers of meat are plunged, and fried and fried and fried until there is no more nourishment in them than there is in carefully selected pine bark—nay, not as much. Imagine the humiliation a steak of refined feeling must feel at having to undergo such despleable treatment! Mutton, pork, even venison, all dance to the same music. A hen, retired from the egg-producing business, fat enough to grace the wedding feast, is first plunged into a poof cold water, bolled at the first pan and becomes of the chips chippy. Even little succulent bits of vegetation, delighting the eye with their gloss and greenness—spinach, turnip toos, or any of the varied forms that range under the comprehensive head of greens—are likewise spoiled in the nathway to the tomb, loses its identity in the frying pau and becomes of the chips chippy. Even little succulent bits of vegetation, delighting the eye with their gloss and greenness—spinach, turnip toos, or any of the varied forms that range under the comprehensive head of greens—are likewise spoiled in the native South, free and the first plan and the first plan and the proper

ploughing with a half broken steer, the old man going toward the woods with a gun on his shoulder, followed by a half dozen mongrei curs of low degree—that is the nome of a native Floridian. Ask him what makes them all look so ghastly and unhealthy.

"That's a right smart lot o' chills an' fever 'round yere, stranger."

'round yere, stranger."
Don't believe him. The climate of Florida is beath itself. What alls him and his is the fryhealth itself. What alls him and his is the frying pan.

Take a walk through the country, no matter in what part of Florida or of the South, and what do you see? Tall, gaunt men, sallow, faces like corpses—of course I speak of the majority—perfect satisfaction with the country, destitution of strong, high ambition. See the women, gaunt, haggard, and hopeless looking, all trace of womanly beauty long since gone, every line of their faces speaking of want, privation, neglect of all sanitary laws, and unvaried monotony of unwholesome food. See the little children, flabby, yellow, pallid, with old men's faces, and the strange, sly ways of them hardly look like images of the Maker, but have a blight upon their lives, physical, moral, and mental.

animals rather than of humanity. Some of them hardly look like images of the Maker, but have a blight upon their lives, physical, moral, and mental.

Malaria?

No! It is the frying pan. But the frying pan is their god, and at its handle are laid burnt offerings of precious man and woman hood and little children's lives, but nover a particle of blame. Thus quinine becomes as staple as flour, and thus the digestive apparatus is sickled o'er with the pale cast of calomel. There is a drug store to every 100 inhabitants, for the drug store and the pan go hand in hand.

The South is a country of lighters. In private or public quarrel they are always ready. During the civil war they had a magnificent soldiery. None better ever furnished food for worms. Billous, dysportic, gnawed by the remorse of a guilty stomach, the Southerner is essentially a lighter. But the frying pan limits his power of casoning, and his quarrels are often unjust. Their very training, their old traditions, their dictary influence, all make them fighters; but their courage is physical rather than moral, and is born of the frying pan.

The South has furnished very few great names in literature. Massachusetts has furnished more than the entire South put together. The Bay State broits her steak, and witain her borders the frying pan is almost an unknown quantity. Statesmen the South has in plenty, for statesmanship is not incompatible with bile; but where are her great singers? The mocking bird is the only Southern poet whose melodies have won a world-wide reputation.

The frying pan is the parent of intemperance. It goes hand in hand with the rum power. One scothes and allays the other, and their virtues are mutually transferable.

In the South shavery has been abolished long ago. The waste places are being filled up. A flood of most desirable immigration is speeding thitherward. In Fiorida especially the prospect is a most alluring one. With climatic influences that can hardly be duplicated anywhere in the known world, she is bound to be the brigh

Brooklyn's St. Patrick's Day Banquet. Arrangements for the annual banquet of St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn on March 17 have been completed, and the celebration will, it is expected, be the most successful in the history of the society. The banquet will take history of the society. The banquet will take place in the Assembly Rooms of the Academy of Music, and will be preceded by a reception lasting from 6 until 7 o'clock. It is expected that there will be more than 250 guests. The list of toasts is as follows: The Day we Celebrate." Vicar-General Reegan: Iroland. Charles A. Dana: "President of the United States." William C. De Witt: "The American Press." Andrew MeLean: "City of Brooklyn," Mayor Chapin: "New England Society." John Winslow: "St. Nicholas Society." John W. Hunter.

From the Buston Courses

"I hear that you are engaged, Mamie?" 

A Sickly, Weak-Legged Boy Becomes the Greatest Jumper in the World. The career of William Byrd Page, the champion amateur high jumper of the world, has been very remarkable, and illustrates the the fact that children who are naturally weak and puny can, by judicious exercise, becom strong and athletic. Page is only 22 years old.
As a child he was sickly. At the age of 10 his legs were so weak that he was compelled to wear braces in order to walk. These reached to his hips, and assisted in straightening and strengthening his legs. His parents insisted upon his taking a great deal of exercise every day. At 12 years he was still, however, small

PAGE, THE ATRIETE.

day. At 12 years he was still, however, small and weak. He stuck to his exercise, practised diligently at jumping and bicycling, and finally began to improve wonderfully.

His first attempts at high jumping gave no promise of his future successes. Three feet was the highest mark he could clear until constant practice in riding an old-fashloned "bone shaker" had made his legs strong, when he cleared 4 feet 1 inch. His own height was then 4 feet 6 inches. He became devotedly attached to the two sports of jumping and bleveling, and rapidly developed great proficiency in each.

His jumping record went from 4 feet 5 inches up to its highest mark by easy stages. At 15 he cleared 4 feet 9 inches in the sports of the Young Men's Christian Association at Philadelphia, although his height was only 4 feet 10



PAGE JUMPING 6 PT. 4 IN. PAGE JUMPING 6 FT. 4 IN.
inches. In the same games he won the running broad jump at 16 feet. The following
year he covered 5 feet 1 inch in practice, and
spent the summer travelling through Virginia
on his bleycle. He was the first wneelman to
reach the Natural Bridge and to explore the
routes between there and Staunton. He was
greatly benefited by his trip, and the following
spring brought his high jumping record up to
5 feet 5 inches, or 12 inches less than his own
height.

greatly benefited by his trip, and the following spring brought his high jumping record up to 5 foet 5 inches, or 1½ inches less than his own height.

In 1883 he rode his bleycle in a circuit of 800 miles, starting from Philadelphia and including many towns in Virginia and Pennsylvania. That fall he equalled the best American indoor record of 5 foet 7½ inches in an exhibition at the Y. M. C. A. in Philadelphia. May 3, 1884, he won the high jump against a strong field of jumpers, and equalled the highest previous American record 5 feet 9 inches. He injured his groin muscle in practice a few days afterward, but this did not prevent his winning at the Engire of 10 feet 9 inches. He injured his groin muscle in practice a few days afterward, but this did not prevent his winning at the intercollegiate meeting in New York, held a short time afterward, he injured himself so badly that he had to be helped from the field. One of Page's most remarkable characteristics is indifference to physical pain, and he has often competed in matches while suffering from severe injuriess ustained in previous contests. In the summer of 1884 he rode 1.400 miles on his bicycle, and on Nov. 17 of that year he beat the American indoor record at the opening of the Schuylkill Navy Gymnasium, jumping 5 feet and 9 inches. He axt broke the American record at Pittsburg h. April 25, 1885, with a jump of 5 feet 10 inches. On May 14 of the same year he made the record of 6 feet ½ inch at the University sports in Philadelphia. The following month he won the American bicycle tourney record for three and four days. In the spring of 1886 he succeeded in clearing 6 feet ½ inch a linker than the best he had previously done, and 3½ inches higher than all other American records. The following month he surpassed all previous efforts in outdoor high jumping by clearing 6 feet ½ inches, at Stowbridge. His greatest feat was accomplished at a testimonial meeting given him by the University of Pennsylvania on Oct. 7, when he scaled the bar at 6 feet 4 inches. Th

EXCITED OYER PLEUKO-PNEUMONIA.

Ask Gov. Hill to Let Up on Them. On Dec. 21, 1887, D. E. Salmon, Chief of the

Bureau of Animal Industry in the United States Department of Agriculture, proclaimed the existence of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in the counties of New York, Wescheste Kings, Queens, and Richmond, in this State Chief Salmon, under orders from Gov. Hill prohibited the moving of cattle from one herd or premises ot another within the counties named, or the alwing of cattle to stray upon unenclosed land, or the moving of cattle out of the counies, without a permit from Prof. James Law. the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for this State. Owners of cattle in these counties were also required to report all cases of sick-ness in their herds and all births and deaths of

the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for this State. Owners of cattle in these counties were also required to report all cases of sickness in their herds and all births and deaths of cattle.

Of late there has been a good deal of growling among farmers, especially in Queens county, at these orders. On Friday nearly 200 farmers, milk sellers, and stock raisers mut in the dining room of the Queens County Agricultural Society's Hall at Mineola and made a big protest against the further enforcement of the law. It was declared that the farmers were in a state of "tie-up" which was worse than any railread strike, and that the inspection matter was in the hands of incompetent men. Veterinary Surgeon Edward S. Smith of Brooklyn declared that the whole business of the inspection of cattle was a wretched political scheme. He pitched into Prof. Law in great shape, and said that the dilseans which existed among the cattle in the Blissyille stables was not pleuro-pneumonia, but bronchitis. The farmers unanimously passed a resolution declaring that there is not at present any pleuro-pneumonia in any portion of the middle or eastern section of Queens county, and that the Governor be urged to revoke his order enforcing the law. The meeting appointed Townsend D. Cock. Thomas H. Bacon, and ex-District Attorney Benjamin W. Downing a committee to go to Albany and see Goy. Hill about it.

A SUN reporter saw Prof. Law yesterday at the latter's office at 1,512 Broadway, and told him about the farmers' meeting. Prof. Law laughed.

"So far as the pleuro-pneumonia in the Blissyille distillery stables is concerned." he said, "I didn't know there was any, This is the first time I have heard of any disease there. If there is the so-called broatchits or such trouble there it is very suspicious, for in the great distillery stables of the West we find neither pleuro-pneumonia nor bronchitis, either, and the cattle are word may be a such as a substant of pleuro-pneumonia here actually human beings sick with pleuro-pneumonia caught from c

IN CHAINS FOR LIFE.

A Bondage Worse than that of the Egyptians or of the African Race.



"After my death I carnestly entrest that a ful and unqualified narrative of my wretchedness, and of its guilty cause, may be made public, that at least some little good may be effected by the direful example."—Coloridge.

What an intensity of misery, shame, and anguish these words of the great poet bespeak! He referred to his terrible opium bondags. In those days any person who became a slave to narcotics was known to all, and despised and shunned by all. To-day every one about us is a slave, and to be a slave to no narcotic or al-

coholic is the exception rather than the rule.

The accursed Chinese have brought their special curse, the opium pipe, with them, and that adds one more to the network of special that binds and galls some of our best and brightest people.

As an illustration of the enormous increase of the use of opium and morphia in the United States, in one of our large cities, containing twenty-five years ago a population of 57,000, the sales of opium and morphia reached 350 pounds and 375 ounces respectively, or equal to about 43 grains of opium and 3 grains of morphis yearly for each individual. The population is now 91,000, and 3,500 pounds of opium and 5,500 ounces of merphia are sold annually. While the population has increased 59 per cent., the sale of opium has increased 900 per cent., and morphia 1,100, or an average of 206. grains of oplum and 24 grains of morphia to every inhabitant. But there are additional sales of from 400,000 to 500,000 pills of morphia. which would give us 170 ounces more of the One-fourth of the opium sold is consumed in its natural state, and three-fo are made into opiates, the principal one being audanum.

Our boys at school and our young men in business are making foul and nasty smoke-houses of their lungs with the deadly cigarette: fathers, brothers, husbands, aye even wives, sisters, and mothers are poisoning their blood and corroding stomach and kidneys with alcohol. We have morphine injectors by the thoubromide drinkers, absinthe tipplers, optum smokers, quinine takers, arsenic slaves, and

the like through a weary, sickening list. What brains and nerves will the children of such parents have? What curses of idlocy, insanity, impotency, sterillty, convulsions, spinal disease, paralysis, and lockjaw will they inherit from us?

We are the most nervous nation in the world. We need a strong, harmless, yet efficacious nerve tonic and brain food, and the Almighty has placed before us, most fortunately and appropriately, SCOTCH OATS ESSENCE,

Dr. H. H. KANE, formerly Superintendent of the De Quincey Hospital, author of "Morphia Hypodermically" (Bermingham & Co.), "Drugs that Enslave" (Lindsley & Blakiston), "Opium Smoking in America and China" (Putnam). and undoubtedly the greatest expert in America on Brain and Nerve Diseases, the Oplum Habit. &c., says in this connection: "The use and abuse of dangerous stimulants and narcotics. such as Oplum, Morphine, Chloral, the Bromides, Alcohol, Quinine, &c., is assuming frightfully threatening proportions. The only real antidote and substitute and the best perve remedy I know of is an extract of the best Oats, as represented in most active and palatable form in the preparation known as Dr. BUCK-LAND'S SCOTCH OATS ESSENCE. By its use I have not only entirely cured Sleepless ness, Chronic Constipution. Paralysis, extreme nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, commencing Insanity, Epileptic Fits and St. Vitus's Dance, and many other serious nervous diseases, but also the Opium, Morphine, Chloral, Tobacco,

and Alcoholic Habits." "SCOTCH OATS ESSENCE is certainly the salest, purest, and best tonic and nervine known to the medical profession to-day."-Dr.

H. H. KANE. Foreign Notes of Real Interest. A daughter of Little Chief and Good Robe of Buffale Bill's Indians was baptised in Manchester on Feb. 18, ander the title of Frances Victoria Alexandra. Her tribal name will be "Over the Sca." All the Indians at-

tended in war costume and sang a chant.

By the will of Paganini the only man who was permitted to touch his violin was his pupil. Sivori. The other day in Genoa, to which city the violin was bequeathed,

Sivori tuned it up in the presence of some royal dele-gates, and after playing several tunes put it back.

Count Tolatol, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has introduced a bill providing that peasant proprieters shall be prohibited from selling the land which was allotted to them when, as serfa, they were emancipated The Parisian women have at last revolted. A League

for Fubile Morals has been formed to suppress impure literature. The project to establish shipbuilding in Spain by Eng-

The Archbishop of Canterbury says that one of the greatest evils by which the working classes are afflicted s the custom of early marriages.

There is a well-patronized slave market in Cabul for

the sale of slaves brought from Kafristan. Girls bring higher prices than women and are sold according to height. Only Mohammedans are allowed to buy. The postmen in England are beginning to complain of

The postmen in England are beginning to complain of Sonday deliveries.

A Manchester girl telephoned to her father's office seling if her dog was there. Curiey was there, and his miletress asked the man to hold him up to the telephone. She whistled and spoke, and told him to come home. Curiey pricked up his ears, and as soon as he was piaced on the floor started for home.

Home handkerchief hemmers in diagow are on strike because their employer wished to take sevanpence of the pay for every hundred dozen handkerchiefs hemmed. The girls earn about \$1.25 a work.

An association of Lady Dressmakers has been started in London in order to provide work for a large num-

ed in London in order to provide work for a large num

dressed woman on the London stage.

Watta, the artist, was offered two thousand guiness for his picture of "Hope" by a man who said he wasted to present it to the Manchester Art Gallery. Watts reused, but in a few days presented the picture to the

The Scottish News, a Tory paper started a few years ago in Giasgow, has just come to an end with a less of

The famous Madam Adam recently had an unper-formed comedy by Tourguenies played at her house, the had to play it twice in order to accommodate her circle

Strange as it may seem, more people enter Russia than some out of it. Between 1872 and 1881 the number of smigrants was 8,000,000, and the number of immigrants

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has bired Cluny Castle for next summer, the abode of Cluny McFberson, in Boetland.

A collection of 132 letters of Richellen was withdrawn at the Hotel Drouot because the reserved price of 20,000 france was not resched.

A turfman at Brighton commissioned a bookmaker to

put £10 upon a mare at odds of five to one against her. She won and on the beakmaker refusing to pay over the £50 the other sued, and the Court held that he was

entitled to judgment.
At the Communist ball in Belleville, near Paris, "Infernal Quadrilles" were danced amid squiba erackers, and Bengal fires. Numer obsinide is a new color in French dresses. The polor of absinthe is a dark green in its pre-watered s

and this is the shade used.

The ladies of the aristocracy of St. Petersburg have organized a series of sleigh races in which they are to be the drivers. Each will have her own color, and the competitors must be not less than 20 years of are nor more than 40. Entries are limited to the aristocracy, and the prize are very usemideent.

than at Latty magnificent.

The Early Closing bill, which, under the supervision of Fir donn Lubbock has been introduced into Parliament, provides that all shops shall close at 8 F. M. on first days of the week and at 10 F. M. on the sixth, and that the local authorities shall be empowered to easest a weekly helf holiday when two-thirds of the shopkeepees with M.

Control of the Contro